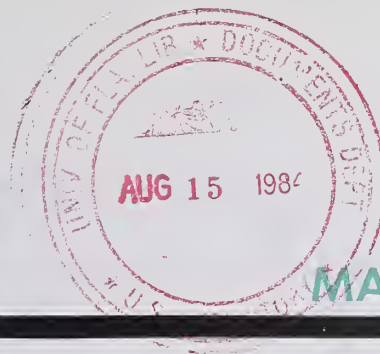


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INSCOM
Journal



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Viewpoint

Memorial Day is a time to remember our fallen servicemen; a time to reflect on why we commemorate the dead of all wars. In retrospect, we salute those deceased servicemen who helped to make our country what it is today.

The meaning of the words "Memorial Day" goes back to the days following the Civil War. With constant reminders all around them testifying to the horrors of war, kind-hearted people decorated the graves of soldiers, both southern and northern, with spring flowers.

This was the southern families' tribute to all the men who fought so bravely and so gallantly during the time of the Civil War, a war that had taken place only a few years before. Honor was shown to the men who had lost their lives in defense of their country.

When General John A. Logan, in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic, heard that the people were remembering the dead in simple tribute, he proclaimed that one day in May would be set aside each year to honor those who died in warring conflicts. The year was 1868 and the day chosen was the 30th.

So the 30th of May became Memorial Day. Many years have passed since 1868 and we continue to honor our servicemen as those southern families did so long ago. We still have that same deep feeling within our hearts that those who survived the terrible Civil War felt for the soldiers of that war.

On this Memorial Day, let's once again honor those who have given the supreme sacrifice.

INSCOM *Journal*

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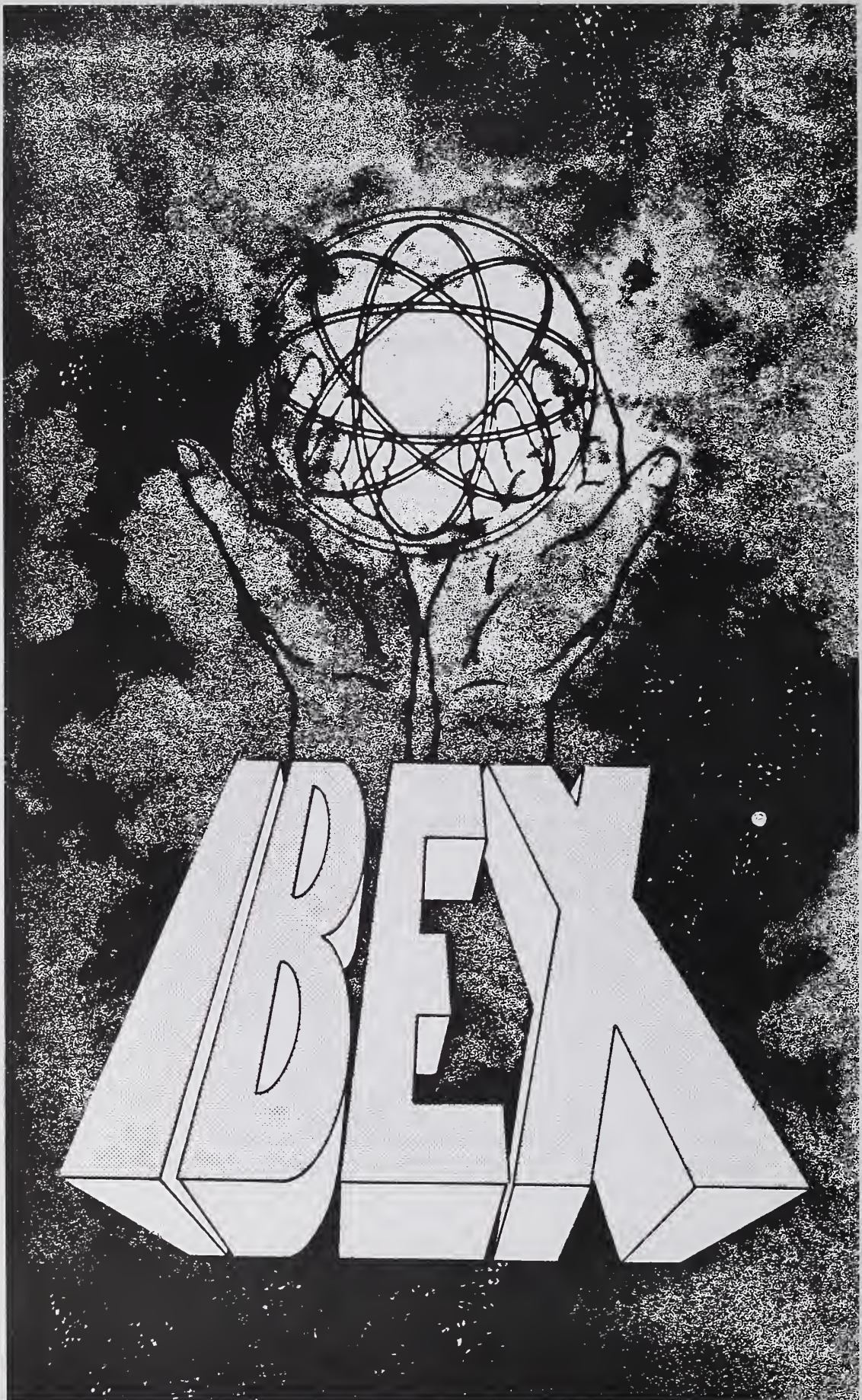
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INSCOM Beyond Excellence

by Lt. Col. William S. Birdseye

IBEX. Eye-bex. INSCOM Beyond Excellence. By now, you have undoubtedly heard of it. Perhaps you have already played a part in it; perhaps you are playing a part in it now, or perhaps you know you will in the near future. Or perhaps you do not know that you will play a part in it but you will, before your INSCOM days are out. So, the question is: What is IBEX?

If you ask any person, you may get any answer. However, if you ask fifteen people, will you get fifteen answers? That is a possibility, and that is why there is this article. IBEX has come of age, and some part of it, at least, will involve you. Where did it come from? What is it? And where is it going? Answers to these three questions tell what may be in store for you.

The roots of IBEX go back to early 1982 and the commanders and headquarters staff workshop meetings of that year. In late May and early June, both groups met to evaluate what INSCOM had accomplished in 1981 and to plan goals and how to meet them for the next 12 months. Evaluation showed that INSCOM had achieved its 1981 goals, such as developing a concept for the organization of Army intelligence operations at the echelon above corps. The Army itself formally approved the concept, and it tasked INSCOM to do several things (like forming the

Army Theater Intelligence and Security Command, Europe) to make the concept work.

When the commanders and headquarters staff determined INSCOM's 1982 goals and looked them over, it became obvious that there was going to be more to do in 1982 than there had been in 1981. The challenge was that any gains in resources were not going to keep pace with increasing requirements. INSCOM, like many other military and civilian organizations, would need to do more, in a way, with less.

Efforts at the meetings bore in on identifying ways to create a climate for extraordinary performance throughout INSCOM. How could the talents and energies of everyone in INSCOM be excited, so that every soldier and civilian might perform consistently at levels beyond what he or she thought could be done, and feel good at it? Intense discussions identified two major ways to heighten the potential for productivity.

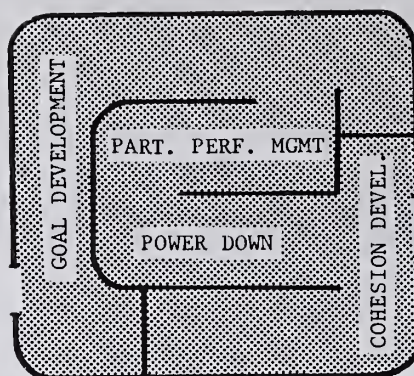
The first major way involved improving traditional aspects, such as getting state-of-the-art equipment for radio operators, and refurbishing barracks. The second major way for creating a climate for extraordinary performance was far less traditional, far more creative. This way involved possible new methods for persons to learn and do more by being more in touch with them-

selves and with others, such as through biorhythms and other stress-reduction techniques.

The meetings ended, however, before the commanders and headquarters staff could completely define and create the climate for extraordinary performance. As a result, General Stubblebine directed the formation of the High Performance Task Force, or HPTF. The HPTF was told to study high performing organizations and programs in the public and private sectors and to come back with findings and recommendations designed to improve individual and organizational performance within INSCOM.

The HPTF visited academic institutions, large and small corporations, federal agencies, and military organizations for five months. It focused on learning what realistic procedures, programs, and technologies centered on the potential of human resources could have application to INSCOM. When it finished its visits, the HPTF recommended a total of 36 high performance programs for use in INSCOM. Ten of the programs were recommended for institutionalization throughout INSCOM, because of their proven efficiency in many other organizations and because of their obvious applicability throughout many activities within INSCOM. One such program is "participative performance management," where the employee develops his own "I Will" perfor-

"I WILL"



CENTEX

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mance objective in negotiation with his supervisor. The result is a better sense of purpose and unity among everyone involved.

Thirteen programs were recommended for consideration to see if they should be institutionalized throughout INSCOM. These were programs that showed potential, but either not as much or as wide an applicability for INSCOM as the programs in the first ten. "Quality circles" is one such program; Mr. Richard Merrill reported on the Intelligence and Threat Analysis Command's first use of quality circles in the November 1983 *INSCOM Journal*.

The last 13 programs recommended by the HPTF were called "supplemental programs." Teleconferencing is one such program. The HPTF found that these programs have merit, but that their applicability for INSCOM is somewhat limited. For example, most units in INSCOM do not need teleconferencing for meetings and conferences. Consequently, use of these programs is left to the desires of individual commanders and staffs.

The HPTF dissolved after it made its recommendations. Its functions were divided among different headquarters staff ele-

ments for action. An INSCOM Center for Excellence, or CENTEX, was formed from the old Organizational Effectiveness Office to serve as consultants to all INSCOM units. At the invitations of various commanders and staffs, CENTEX personnel began visiting units to conduct organizational assessments and help develop ways to incorporate high performance programs into each unit's or element's everyday life. CENTEX people helped the Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center start its "quality circles" program, for instance, and many people have heard CENTEX personnel explain the "I Will" procedure to employees and supervisors alike.

Many INSCOM units began high performance programs to see how worthwhile for INSCOM these programs could be. At the November 1983 commanders and headquarters staff conference, various commanders reported on the successes they had enjoyed in starting different programs. Field Station Augsburg reported on its achievements with the family ombudsman program, and the 66th MI Group recounted its achievements with the corporate fitness program. Discussions fol-

lowed all of the presentations, and the result was a new appreciation for all of the high performance programs.

Four programs emerged from the conference as mandatory for institutionalization throughout INSCOM. These programs are goal development, participative performance management, power down, and cohesion development/rites of passage. Goal development is designed to make everyone in INSCOM knowledgeable about INSCOM goals. 'Power down' is designed to improve operations through helping people make decisions at the lowest possible level (as opposed to all decisions being "made at the top"). And cohesion development is a program, really a collection of programs, like sponsorship, to help each person feel that he or she truly belongs to his or her unit.

Although some high performance program assessments are still underway, every other program has been placed in the "supplemental" category. As supplemental programs, each one thus becomes available to any commander or staff element who wants to use it. Together with the mandatory programs, the supplementary high

performance programs now give each INSCOM organization the best possible mix from which it can pick and tailor its own best climate for extraordinary performance. Altogether, the object is providing you with the skills you can use and the environment where you can use them so that individually and together with every other person as an organization you can perform consistently and enjoyably at levels

beyond your current state of excellence.

IBEX. INSCOM Beyond Excellence. We are back to the beginning, but now you have an understanding of where IBEX came from and what it is. Where you yourself are at this point depends on what programs you have taken part in and what programs your unit is using. Where you are going—where IBEX is going—depends on what programs you

and your unit use in the future. All that can be said for certain is that the door is open, and INSCOM has marched out into the world of extraordinary performance. Travis trophies and other awards for accomplishing our mission tell us that. Success breeds upon success, and the higher INSCOM achieves, the more possibilities open up to go still farther in an INSCOM Beyond Excellence.

Lt. Col. Walter S. Hair

Liaison in action

by Lt. Col. Walter S. Hair

The word *liaison* is defined as "an instance or means of communication between bodies, groups or units". A large portion of my time is spent in making sure FORSCOM staff elements are communicating with their correct counterparts at INSCOM. When you stop to consider that General R. E. Cavazos, Commanding General, FORSCOM, is the boss in one form or another to more than one million men and women CONUS-wide, you can appreciate the myriad of different tasks his staff faces daily. My job then becomes one of insuring a close working relationship between FORSCOM and INSCOM in all matters related to military intelligence. Above all, I am the INSCOM Commander's representative to all staff elements here at HQ U.S. Forces Command.

Specifically, my mission statement says that I am to inform HQ FORSCOM on established policies and areas of interest

and responsibilities assigned to INSCOM in accordance with AR 10-53. We are to provide a point of contact and assist in the coordination and expeditious exchange of information and support between INSCOM and FORSCOM staff elements in matters related to intelligence, counterintelligence, current threat analysis, operations security support, signal security support, electronic warfare, and intelligence training.

We also provide coordination and assistance to staff elements of both MACOMs in the development of realistic annexes and tabs to current plans for which INSCOM has a supportive role during time of war or mobilization—a wide-ranging mission to say the least.

You ask how a two-man office can accomplish all that our mission statement indicates. First, let me say I could not accomplish this mission were it not for my noncommissioned officer. Presently, MSgt. Jack Beall fills

that position. His experience and expertise in these and related matters and the tactful manner in which he conducts day-to-day business is an invaluable asset to the intelligence command.

In trying to tell the story of the FORSCOM Liaison Officer, I thought about using a scenario of a typical day. The fact is, there are no typical days. One day we are involved in a meeting or briefing relative to EAC; another day we may be involved in new systems equipment acquisitions for FORSCOM; or we may be off on TDY to help FORSCOM develop a program for tactical intelligence support for the field commanders. When there is a FORSCOM project involving actions or subject matter for which INSCOM has interest or responsibility, and when requested, we accompany HQ FORSCOM personnel to subordinate FORSCOM units to attend briefings and conferences. We then report the devel-

opments of those meetings and any pertinent information to HQ INSCOM.

A part of our unstated mission is that we arrange briefings for the FORSCOM staff pertaining to INSCOM's mission, functions, organization, operations capability and plans. We coordinate all of FORSCOM's staff visits to INSCOM and vice versa. We help and advise FORSCOM staff elements in certain matters. In coordination with the appropriate INSCOM staff elements, we serve as a focal point for identifying appropriate INSCOM units to fill TIPFD and CAPSTONE relationships, and contingency requirements. One day we may be serving as a focal point for resolving issues concerning INSCOM's capability to provide support to FOR-

SCOM installations and mobilization stations during periods of mobilization and deployment. Another day we may be providing assistance in the development of realistic intelligence requirements for training exercises when planned by HQ FORSCOM staff elements. We play a part in the REDTRAIN opportunities that INSCOM affords FORSCOM. We assist HQ FORSCOM staff in the formulation of plans, policy and operational procedures insuring that each reflects the functions for which INSCOM has mission responsibility.

We also provide assistance to FORSCOM identifying INSCOM's role as described in the FORSCOM mobilization and deployment planning system.

Over the years, the job or the title of liaison officer has had

the tendency to mean playing golf and being good friends with the boss. We far exceed the traditional definition of a liaison office. We are a working, functional portion of the INSCOM staff under the direct supervision of the Chief of Staff. We provide a vital link between the MACOMs—a bridge, if you will, for information flow. We like to feel if there is a problem, whether it be with INSCOM's staff elements in their relationship to FORSCOM or vice versa, we are here to smooth those rough spots and facilitate the flow of information and cooperation. We are quite proud of our record to date. We have been involved in many training exercises and have provided FORSCOM with invaluable information and assistance in all intelligence-related matters.

Units

Deuce holds family day

By CSM Jesse M. Berrong

Questions are often asked of military intelligence personnel as to the type of work we do. For various reasons, we cannot be specific. The fact that we do not talk about our jobs often leads to misunderstandings by our families.

To combat the problem, the 902d MI Group, as part of Army Family Week, held an open house on its 39th birthday to provide those family members an insight into what it's all about.

Aware of the important role that the family plays in maintaining the readiness of the Group, the Commander, Col. Anthony J.

Gallo, Jr. invited all family members of the Deuce at Fort Meade to participate in the Family Day Program. The theme of the program was 'How the Deuce contributes to security.'

Following the welcome address by the Group Commander, which stressed the importance of the family in supporting the mission, a short history of the Deuce and a general briefing was given by the Group Command Sergeant Major. Robert Thompson of the Group's Operations Section, presented an unclassified operational overview of how the Deuce

helps to protect our nation from threats.

More than 70 family members participated in the Family Day activities, which included various technical systems used by the 902d elements.

Of interest was the lie detector or polygraph equipment. Of those subjected to the machine, all found that you could not hide the truth.

All in all, the families that attended realized just how important they were in helping to maintain the motto of the 902d MI Group, "Strength through Vigilance."



FIELD STATION SINOP

Enter
the land
of intrigue,
magic carpets and
warm-hearted people.

Travel Turkish roads and
view the beautiful architec-
ture of buildings. See the colors
of a Mosque, an Islamic place of
worship. Embellishment and kaleido-
scopic colors dominate the architectural
styles. And when your sense of adven-
ture is satisfied, come then to Sinop
for peace in a different world. Sinop,
with its beauty and charm, awaits you.

A land of intrigue

by Dawn Yannucci

Turkey is a land of mystery and intrigue, mystical religious beliefs and enchanted kingdoms. Field Station Sinop is located in that mystical land where people are warm and friendly and, after a short time, you feel as though you've lived there most of your life.

Field Station Sinop (Diogenes Station), originally established in 1955 as TUSLOG Detachment 4, has continued to function as a distinct unit even during the 1975-78 embargo period. That period saw severe reductions of U.S. personnel strength in Turkey and the deactivation of many detachments.

Located in a remote area, Diogenes Station is some 200 miles from the nearest support installation in Ankara. FS Sinop, a tenant unit on a Turkish base, is a complete installation within itself.

The command at Diogenes Station, (named after the philosopher famed for his search for "one good man" and who was born in Sinop) is composed of U.S. Army Field Station Sinop and several tenant units.

Diogenes Station units include the HHC U.S. Army Field Station, the United States Army

Communications Command, the United States Navy Field Station and tenant units, a health clinic staffed by members of the 7th Medical Command from Vincenzo, Italy, a calibration team and a one man Air Force Office of Special Security (OSI) Detachment.

Just about every kind of activity and service is available, also. Aside from being a camera bug's paradise, Sinop's location is truly one of nature's most beautiful creations. Capitalizing on this, as well as the historical treasure chest that is Turkey, the Post Chapel sponsors frequent tours to ancient sites such as Capadocia, the Seven Churches area and Ephesus, not to mention longer excursions to the Holy Land. Closer to home, in Samsun, frequent trips for sightseeing and shopping are extremely popular.

The Craft Shop is another thriving facility. At the Craft Shop, soldiers and sailors can try their hand at woodworking, ceramics and artistic endeavors. Special classes and organized tours are also offered.

The club system on Diogenes Station offers a variety of entertainment to those stationed

here. The recently renovated Hilltop Community Club provides people with a snackbar/community center. The upper DOOM (Diogenes Officers Open Mess) acts as a restaurant-type facility and also a game room complete with video games, a pool table and dart board.

When people are not using the club system, they are usually taking college courses with the University of Maryland, sponsored through the Education Center. During each term, three classes are offered. Occasionally, the Central Texas College and the City College of Chicago offer additional classes. The Education Center has a variety of self-study tapes in various languages.

Most necessities and some luxuries are available at the Post Exchange. In addition to the Post Exchange, several concessions provide other consumer items. The Stars and Stripes Bookstore provides plenty of material including periodicals. There is a leather shop for custom made clothing and a Turkish bazaar where many souvenirs can be purchased.

The post library provides assorted books, records and tapes and current magazines. A special book section gives information on Turkish culture, rugs, clothing, and many other items.

During the year, installation-wide parties, volksmarches and celebrations are organized. That's when Diogenes Station is at its best. Diogenes Station is a melting pot of people all coming together to share good times and hard work and the effort it takes to pull it all together.

Weekends in Sinop

by Col. William G. Hanne

"What's there to do on weekends at Diogenes Station?" That's a question frequently heard from troops recently arrived by "Esek Intercontinental Airlines," our link with Istanbul and Ankara.

Let me give you an idea of what went on here for three weekends during the "gloom season," late February and early March, when Winter was hanging on and Spring still seemed like light years away. Let's scan the activities for the February 19 and 26 and March 4 weekends.

The night of February 17 saw a post-wide Mardi Gras party hosted by HHC-USAFS Sinop. Costumes were encouraged and a panel of judges passed out cash prizes for the best male, best female, and best couple costumes. While there were some costumes Cotton Mather might have regarded as risqué, the winners were in "good taste." But half of the fun came in the preparation. The troops arranged, decided and carried out their party.

February 18 saw the culmination of Black History Week with an outstanding fashion and talent show that played to a standing room only crowd. Once

again, as with all of our events, the troops in the grades E-6 and below organized and ran the activity.

At Diogenes Station "we have" because "we do"—what we have in the form of activities is due to the action people take from start to finish. On February 19 chapel services were held and a clear, warm day gave everyone the opportunity to shop, sight see or get together for a football game.

Monday, unfortunately, was a bummer—wind in excess of 35 knots, straight out of the West, cloudy, misty and damp. The gym was used for a heady day of workouts in the weight room. Some tried sweating off a good weekend by using the sauna. Pick-up racquetball and basketball games continued throughout the day and night—the gym is open 24 hours a day. The library was used extensively that day. The various lounges also enjoyed a thriving business. So while the weather did not cooperate, people found another way to enjoy themselves.

The next weekend began on a Thursday night when a busload of skiers took off for a resort in Western Turkey. Participants paid \$125 for a four-day week-

end of skiing, eating, relaxing and enjoying themselves. The next night, the women's basketball team climbed on a bus and headed for the Turkey regionals in Ankara. Then Saturday, the men's team took off for their regionals in Izmir. Also during that weekend, Diogenes Station hosted its own qualifying activities in cross-country and bowling. Diogenes Station sent six runners and ten bowlers to Incirlik to compete against other teams from throughout Turkey.

That Sunday the post volleyball season began.

On the next weekend, the United States Navy Field Station hosted a Spring Sports Weekend with competition in a 10K Airfield to Hill run (you haven't run in a road race until you've run Sinop from 0 feet to 400 feet in one-and-a-half miles, three miles down hill to 0 feet again, and then the last two miles straight up to Diogenes Station's 700 foot elevation—a true heartbreak Hill!), bowling, volleyball and darts.

During this period, people who were not so athletically inclined refined their wood-working and ceramic ability in the craftshop; the photo lab was being used and volunteer disc jockeys operated the closed circuit television and radio station. The post bus was also making its hourly run to Sinop for people interested in dining out or shopping for rugs.

However, at the same time the off-duty activity was going on, a third of the station was on the job—the MPs at the gate, the workers in the dial central office, the people working in

the Communications Command, and personnel in the Army Field Station. The mail room passed out mail and packages and the airfield processed C-130 cargo flights. And throughout the

weekend during the work and recreation, Turkish and American flags were waving in the breeze as a subtle but persistent reminder that there is plenty to do on your free time in Sinop,

but one isn't getting paid to have a good time—that just comes as a side benefit to being an important part of the team that stands for "the best there is."

Part of Sinop's Past

The Kotra

by Capt. Sheila A. Kelly

Every city has a symbol: Philadelphia is "The City of Brotherly Love." San Francisco is "Bagdad By The Bay." The "Biggest Little City in The World" is otherwise known as Reno, Nevada. And who can forget that Silsbee is the "car trading capital of Southeast Texas."

Sinop is a city of many symbols, two of the most famous are "The White Boat" and the *Kotra*, a small model sailing ship. Though vastly different, the two ships are strangely allied and together tell a story that is almost a magical one.

For many years, Sinop had no dock, and when "The White Boat," a large steamer, made its weekly run to Sinop carrying cargo and travelers, it was greeted in a particularly fascinating manner. When the ship was first noticed in the distance, local fishermen would scurry to their boats and beat an orderly procession to welcome the arri-

vals. Once "The White Boat" dropped anchor, the chase was on. The fishermen would maneuver their dinghies through the water, shoving, pushing and jockeying for their position. From the dinghies would leap an array of people: unsteady passengers; stewards heaving baggage to and fro; fruit sellers waving their wares in the air; and, a man by the name of Remzi Etyemez, who sold a small model boat.

In 1939, Remzi, a carpenter by trade, and at the time a political prisoner, found himself jailed with other prisoners who asked him to teach them carpentry. Rather than build the drab jewelry boxes like everyone was doing at the time, he decided to build something new. The prisoners described to Etyemez a model boat that they had built in their spare time on the ship. It was a single masted ship with a glass base, fiberglass hull and tin sails.

He sketched out the design of the little boat and fashioned it out of wood rather than the material the sailors had mentioned. Its hull and base of polished walnut or chestnut and its flat sails were of maple. He didn't sell the first boat for at least six months, and then only at a small price. He continued making boats until 1945 when he decided that the boats didn't look realistic enough, especially the sails. After experimenting, he decided that by using walnut or chestnut, which are more oily than maple and consequently more pliable, he could soak them and shape them into curved sails.

Remzi sold the first new *Kotra* for one lira and as the years passed, the market for them increased. The passengers wanted cheaper prices, ultimately forcing Remzi to leave the business and return to building and repairing real ships. Shortly thereafter, people from everywhere . . . Istanbul, Ankara, Samsun, America and Germany came to Remzi to inquire about the boats. One day an American soldier stopped by his boat yard and asked why he had stopped building the models. The answer was simple. Remzi's eyesight was failing and no longer could he perform the intricate process associated with building the lovely little boats.

Editor's Note: This article first appeared in the October 1981 INSCOM Journal.

Founder and first president

Turkey's new beginning

by Oktay Kuru

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was the founder and the first President of the Republic of Turkey. He was born in 1881 in Salonica, Turkey. After graduating from the Military High School there, he began his military career at the Staff College in Istanbul as a staff officer in 1902.

During his military term in office, he served in the Balkan War as a successful commander (1912-1914); he also took part in World War I from 1914-1918; and afterwards he carried out successful military operations.

Following his landing in Samsun on May 19, 1919, he convened the Erzurum and Sivas Congresses. On April 23, 1920 he opened the Turkish Grand National Assembly and expedited a series of efforts to establish a new Turkish State, the center of which was to be Ankara.

Turkish forces under the extraordinary military acumen of Kemal Atatürk carried out the "War of Independence" against the occupying allied powers and in the end won victories on every front all over the country.

On July 24, 1923, with the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne, the independence of the new Turkish State was recognized by all countries. Atatürk built up a sturdy, vigorous state. On October 29, 1923, he declared the new Turkish State a "Republic." Following the declaration of the Republic, the Caliphate was abolished.

Atatürk, besides being a military genius and a charismatic leader, was also a comprehensive reformer. It was then essential for the Republic of Turkey to be Westernized in order to progress towards the level of contemporary civilization and to be an active member of the culturally developed communities. For the survival of his people, Atatürk introduced reforms he considered important between 1924-1936, updating beliefs and customs. These series of reforms were welcomed by the Turkish people.

The new Turkish State, founded in 1920, required a new legal system. Atatürk adopted the Swiss Civil Code as a substitute for Canonical Law (theological law), and then brought in the Italian Penal



A statue of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk sits at the entrance gate to Diogenes Station to remind each Turkish and American soldier of the true meaning of patriotism and freedom. (U.S. Army photo by Vernon Bailey)

Code. Hence, the Turkish legal system was modernized.

As a result of such modification, secularism, one of the fundamentals of Kemalism signifying the complete separation of government and religious affairs, was adopted.

Until the beginning of the 19th Century, several educational systems were prevailing in the Ottoman Empire. Atatürk observed that these Muslim theological school systems did not meet the needs of the society. It was essential to establish a new educational system similar to western models. Thus the system was changed. In 1923, university reform was introduced.

One of Atatürk's most important reforms was abolishing Arabic script and adopting Latin script. The new Turkish Alphabet was adopted in 1928.

Following this reform, which

was meant to be a kind of nationalism in the cultural field, Atatürk concentrated his attention on the preservation of history. He established the Turkish Historical Society in 1931. Here, Turkey's historical past was thoroughly examined and evaluated. He then began changing Turkish society.

Turkish women, who for centuries had been neglected, were given new rights. Thus, with the passing of the civil code, Turkish women could enjoy equal rights with those of the men. They could be appointed to official posts, vote, and be elected to the Parliament. The monogamy principle and equal rights for women changed the spirit of the society. With the reform on dress, women stopped wearing veils and "carcaf," and men started wearing western style hats rather than the "fez."

Many other changes had been achieved other than those already mentioned. As an example, in 1924 the Weekend Act was passed; in 1925 the International Time and Calendar System was adopted; in 1926 the Obligation Law and Commercial Law was enacted; in 1923 the System of Measures, keeping with western standards, was adopted; and in 1934 the Surname Act came into being.

Because of these laws, Turkey's economic structure was completely changed for the better. Atatürk's view on the economy was, "The real master of the country is the villager."

Atatürk's foreign policy is based on, as he himself underlined, "Peace At Home, Peace in the World."

Atatürk had introduced many reforms in the spirit of the following principles: Awareness of the national historical past; love of the country, and its people; the concept of a national language; love of independence and liberty; the complete unconditional sovereignty of the nation; aspiration towards going beyond the level of contemporary civilizations; a will to develop the national culture; the idea of trust in the Turkish people; faith in unity and interdependence; the principle of the separation of the Army; and the educational institutions and religion from politics. Atatürk's prin-

ciples are summed up in six fundamentals: Republicanism, Nationalism, Populism, Secularism, Etatism, and Reformism.

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk died in 1938 but attained immortality in the eyes of his people. As a commander, he had been the victor of many battles. As a leader, he influenced the masses. As a statesman, he was an example of a successful administrator. As a revolutionary, he strived to change the social, cultural, economic, political, and legal structure of the Turkish society at its roots. He is a cherished father of the Turkish people.



The Roman Wall stands above the streets of Sinop. It's the first landmark people see when driving through Sinop to Diogenes Station. (U.S. Army photo by Ken Lewandoski)

Second time around

by Rick Bretz

As I sit in a restaurant overlooking the Black Sea, a warped haze blankets the outside. I sit and stare out of the window, as I think back over memories that I had of Sinop on my first tour here. Sinop was special to me and I chose to return for a second tour.

The Turkish restaurant, framed by a cage overhang covered with vines, looks out over the Black Sea where porpoises frolic in and out of the water. They slide out of the water for a moment as if to say "hi" and, without any effort at all, slide back into the deep to return to their domain.

As the porpoise was born to live in water, it's almost as if I were born to live in Sinop. Life is calm, collected and cool. Memories of my first visit cover my past and force my future.

Entertaining porpoises in Sinop is not the reason I chose to return to Turkey. Although sitting in restaurants admiring the Black Sea is a pleasant pastime, other memories danced in my head and spawned a melancholy that I could cure only by returning to Sinop. And, they say, things are better the second time around, especially since I loved my tour here the first time.

While I'm sitting here, the scene changes and the shopkeeper offers me a glass of tea. It's time now to browse and buy a boat, a pipe or a Turkish quilt. In experiencing the new and the different, Sinop enters my heart and fills my adventurous cup until it runneth over. Standing before the Roman Wall, in my memory, I am overwhelmed. I feel obligated to salute the Roman Empire for its architectural accomplishments.

The Roman Wall fades out of sight and paradise comes in the form of a cruise on the White Boat. Resting on the luxury liner, sailing along the Turkish coastline, and looking out toward the Black Sea's never ending blue water, I relax. To Trabzon, Turkey I tour, and back again to Sinop. A pleasure worth feeling.

As my memory changes from one view to another, so changes the water of the Black Sea into snow. In the far distance, I can see Bursa's slopes. Heaven on earth, just above the clouds. Bursa's ski resort, with its slopes perfect for skiing, is located just below Istanbul. The frail threads of memory from which dreams

are made—two full days of skiing, eating, and Turkish discosatisfies my sense of adventure. My cup has indeed runneth over, and will continue to spill on the table for many months to come.

And now, in my sense of fulfillment, I realize the importance and the priority that the Turkish people place on friendship. "Once you've made a Turkish friend, you have a friend for life," Oktay Kuru, a Turkish interpreter for Diogenes Station, once said. That friendly atmosphere radiates through the town of Sinop, from shopkeepers, fishermen, taxi drivers, shoeshine men, and from all the people of Sinop.

As I return to reality from the trance that overpowered me as I gazed out of the restaurant window, I know that I'll reap some new adventures, some new friendships and another chance to experience the pleasures of the people of Sinop. I'll relive again the history of the country and the people who live there. It's another chance for me to form new memories and build a reservoir of information worth telling, in the future, to my children.

After all, it's a second time around for me. I'm happy that I chose to return to Sinop.



Fishing is a major occupation in Sinop. The harbor is blanketed with fishermen preparing for a fishing trip, or perhaps cleaning up after the last trip out. *U.S. Army photo by Ken Lewandoski*



A leisurely walk through the streets of Sinop is a favorite pastime of the local residents. *(U.S. Army photo by Ken Lewandoski)*



Sinop's narrow streets offer families a chance for an evening stroll. (U.S. Army photo by Ken Lewandoski)

Living in Turkey

by Don Lane

Upon moving to Turkey, you must prepare yourself to take a small step back in time. In Sinop, life moves one day at a time.

Living on the economy can be rewarding once you learn to give up some of the comforts and luxuries of living in the United States. Certain day-to-day living tools taken for granted in the United States are not always here.

For instance, in America, a person is used to flipping a switch or turning a knob and presto—they have heat, water or electricity. This is not the case in Turkey. Often, the Turkish

government has both scheduled and unscheduled power and water shortages and outages.

Scheduled power outages are caused by workers tearing up the lines in town. Sometimes this can cause water outages that last as much as three days. Scheduled outages can also last two or three hours a day to control usage. Unscheduled power outages can come at anytime and last three or four days. Sinop residents keep a number of candles on hand at all times.

Scheduled water outages are held during the summer months most of the time. During this

period the water reserve is low. Sometimes water is shut off two to six hours a day. During unscheduled water outages, water can be off sometimes three days. Unscheduled outages are mostly due to a broken water line. Everyone living in Sinop should keep no less than five gallons of drinking water on hand for the scheduled and unscheduled outages.

There are three ways to heat a home in rural areas and four ways in the major cities. Most homes are heated by wood or coal burning space heaters. This is the most common method of heating a Turkish home because it is the least costly. Kerosene space heaters are the second most common form of heating. This method is used mostly by Americans living in Turkey. Electric heaters constitute the third form of heating. In large cities, radiators operate in apartment buildings, but operating times are scheduled by the cities.

Fresh food is one of Turkey's assets. There aren't any TV dinners, snacks or fast food places. Turkish butchers kill a cow and sell the meat the same day. The same with fish and lamb. Turkish and American residents of Sinop walk into a meat store, order what they want, watch the butcher cut it, then they go home and cook it that night. In addition, most cities hold a market day twice a week where fresh fruits and vegetables can be bought.

'Adjusting' is the key word to survival in Sinop. Learn how to handle the advantages and disadvantages. Once adjusted, Turkish life can be a rewarding experience.

Turkey's history

by Oktay Kuru

"A country's geography makes its history." Napoleon's words are perhaps more true for Turkey than any other country.

Geographically, Turkey is between two continents, Europe and Asia, and controls the sea channels between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. She is at the crossroads of the Mediterranean, Middle Eastern and European civilization. East and West is symbiosis here. It is also the meeting place of North and South.

Turks throughout history have always been an independent and sovereign nation; they founded the Modern Turkish Republic in 1923. If one bears in mind that the newly formed Republic had to start almost from scratch, the magnitude of these achievements stands out more. In fact, all that was left to the Turkish Republic by its forebears, the Ottoman Empire, ceased to exist at the end of World War I. Turkey was a completely devastated and war-ravaged country.

A rudimentary economy without any trace of industry and a people decimated by successive wars, mostly poor, untrained and uneducated, were all that was left to the new Republic as

it began its full half-century of modernization.

Through Ataturk's revolutionary reforms, Turkey was catapulted from medieval conditions into the 20th Century virtually overnight. This formidable achievement has been described by historian Arnold Toynbee: "In the 1920's Ataturk put through what was perhaps as revolutionary a program as has ever been carried out in any country deliberately and systematically in so short a time. It was as if, in our Western world, the Renaissance, the Reformation, the secularist revolution at the end of the 17th Century, the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution had all been telescoped into a single lifetime and been compulsory by law."

During its first half-century the Republic went through a continuous process of modernization and reform. The rate of economic, social and political progress accelerated in each decade. The overall economic growth rate achieved during this period was remarkably high compared to other developing countries and was accompanied by profound social and cultural changes. There has been a dramatic improvement in the quality of life, nutrition, housing,

educational standards, and social and health care.

Today Turkey has an extensive network of relations with western countries both on a bilateral and multilateral framework. These countries are Turkey's major partners in her foreign economic and trade relations. Turkey's recently announced intention to become a full member of the European Economic Community illustrates the importance the country attaches to her vocation towards the West. Furthermore, her security concerns have led her to become a member of NATO.

The prospects for Turkey to forge a better future and a new image for the 21st Century are today better than ever. Aspirations for success are enhanced through diligent and tenacious policies to curb terrorism and wipe out anarchy. Similar policies have brought industrial peace, put an end to strikes and lockouts, and have greatly increased production. For the first time in decades, much needed economic reforms are efficiently being carried out and a comprehensive financial stabilization program is underway. Business and industrial activity have regained vitality, and exports have kept up a brisk pace.

Turkey now leaves behind a full half-century of modernizing reforms in the political, social and economic realms. Facing confidently the second half-century of our young Republic, we draw strength and aspiration from the fundamental principles we espouse, from the achievements that have been realized thus far, and from the crucial reforms currently underway.



In Sinop, people go about their daily routine in a relaxed manner. (U.S. Army photo by Vernon Bailey)

Life goes slowly

While stationed in Sinop, a soldier not only moves out of the fast lane, but off the four-lane highway altogether. The service member finds himself on the gently curving backroads of country life and a change of life styles.

Life moves leisurely here in Sinop and its every detail is savored. The individual who is able to adapt, gear down, and be patient, is more than likely to find the slower pace a pleasant experience.

In Turkey, as in other Mediterranean countries, a meal in a restaurant can, and should, take a couple of hours. A customer lingers over several dishes of the "meze," or the hors d'oeu-

by Ken Lewandoski

vre course, before placing an order for an entree. He lingers, samples and savors different foods, and chats with those around him. With the arrival of the entree, the same relaxed manner of eating is once again enjoyed and savored.

To those accustomed to the fast food emporiums of the States, the first full-blown feast in a local restaurant here in Sinop can seem drawn out. However, it doesn't take long before one learns to relax and eat at a slower pace. Conversation flows easier over food. Eating is less

of a chore and more of a pleasure. And, since the leisurely meal is a custom, the subtle or blatant pressure of waiters and management to hurry a customer in finishing his meal is entirely missing.

In Sinop's shopping areas, the shopkeeper will usually insist that a customer sit down, relax, and have a glass of tea, and chat, even though the conversation may be, and usually is, a mixture of English and Turkish! This practice is usual in all kinds of shops, not just the shops that cater to tourists. The Turkish people are willing to take the time to make your shopping trip a hospitable and friendly experience.

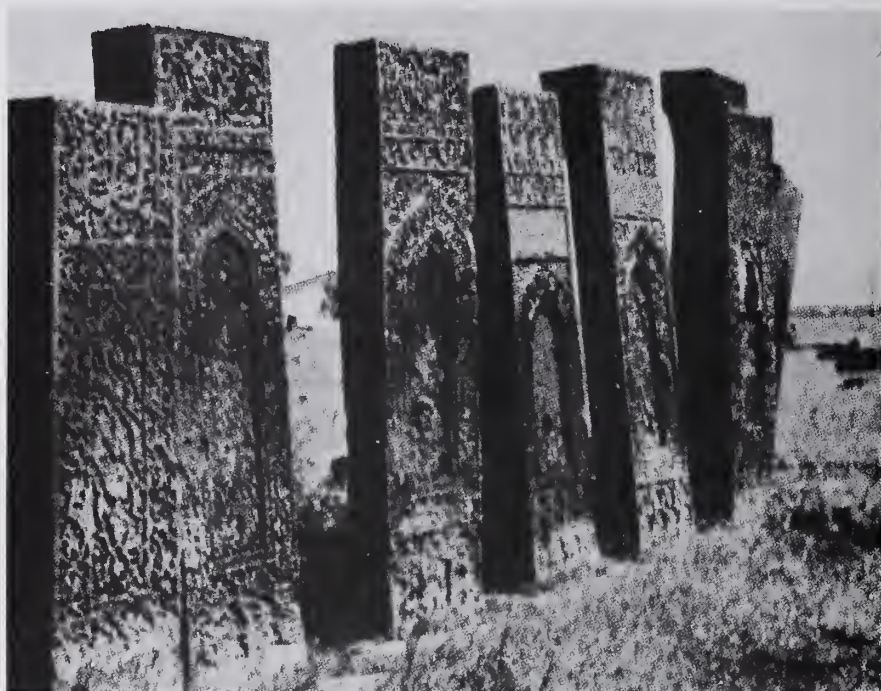
In Sinop, in keeping with the slower pace of life, families, groups of teenagers, and young adults take to the streets and stroll. Back and forth along the seawall the population slowly walks, greeting friends and neighbors along the way. It is on these walks that one can hear the latest news and view the latest fashions.

Sure, the excitement of the fast-paced life in the United States has its advantages and its thrills; and yes, the slow pace of Sinop can slow you down, but the importance of those qualities and the necessary common occurrences in life, is affirmed in a culture that takes the time to stop and examine them. More importantly, they make them all the more enjoyable by dwelling on them.



A couple of friends stop and chat for awhile on a quiet street in Sinop. (U.S. Army photo by Vernon Bailey)

These tombstones attest to the ruins of Eski Ahlat. Now a ghost town, Eski Ahlat, in the 12th century, was the capital of the Moslem State that ruled the basin around Van Lake in eastern Turkey. In their architecture and construction, the tombstones have the Seljuk influence, Turkestan's people from the period 1037 through 1194 AD. Turkestan was located in Central Asia. (Photo courtesy of the Turkish Embassy Information Center, Washington, DC)





Harran, a village with curious domed dwellings in eastern Turkey, is believed to be the ancient city of Charan as mentioned in the Book of Genesis. As written in the scripture, Abraham spent several years of his life at Charan. The remains of Charan, now Harran, include an enclosure, gates, a citadel and the ruins of an ancient Ommeyyade Mosque. (Photo courtesy of the Turkish Embassy Information Center, Washington, D.C.)

In the southern part of Turkey, these large stone statues of gods still stand on the summit of Nemrut Mountain in an area known as a funerary sanctuary. Ancient rulers, kings and pharaohs were buried in the sanctuary erected some 2000 years ago for King Antiochus I of Commagene. With the passage of time, some of the stone statues have disintegrated and the heads have fallen to the ground where big chunks of stone remain. (Photo courtesy of the Turkish Embassy Information Center, Washington, DC)



In search of the past

It is said that Turkey has more ruins than either Italy or Greece.

The ancient wall in the City of Sinop is only one example of the treasures from the past viewed by people here. On Diogenes Station, part of the wall, once thought to be part of a monastery, still stands. In the near future, prospective archaeological buffs will have an opportunity to become involved in the excavation of this historical site.

"Col. William G. Hanne initiated the project by contacting the museum director in Sinop and expressing his concern about saving a piece of history here," said Gareth M. Turgeon, the installation engineer. "The wall is deteriorating rapidly, as anyone who has been here knows. Some of the masonry has been damaged," he continued.

Turgeon said that for work to begin on the wall, it was necessary for Diogenes Station to request permission to start the dig.

Permission was granted. Assurance was given to the Turkish government that the project would be under the direct

by Dawn Yannucci

supervision of Sinop's museum director. "We're providing the labor factor, and he's providing the guidance," said Turgeon.

"They have all kinds of artifacts lying in ruin in this country, and they can't uncover them without help. But," he continued, "if they can't be uncovered and preserved, the Turkish people would rather leave them buried and let Mother Nature preserve them."

The Turkish government has been very cooperative during the initial stages of the archaeological dig. "According to Diogenes Station CSM Ross Welker, someone got permission to have his metal detector sent from the United States to use for the dig. It's unusual and it was a big concession on the part of the Turkish government," said Turgeon.

He also noted that the metal detector will be loaned to the museum to assist them in locating other possible sites in the area.

When the dig begins some-

time this spring, no one is sure what will be found. "We plan on unearthing as much of the structure as possible," said Turgeon, "Hopefully, we'll find a floor level much farther down and uncover any artifacts placed there."

According to Turgeon, anything found at the site will most likely be placed in the Sinop museum. "We're not really sure because they have taken things from other sites and put them in museums in Ankara, but we expect most of the findings to stay here," Turgeon said.

Most of the work performed on the dig will be done by volunteers. Hopefully, Turgeon said, we will be able to find a few people with archaeological experience.

During the dig, a special plaster mixer will be used for repair work. "We want to reproduce the plaster originally used on the structure," said Turgeon. "We'll restore as much of it as we can, using what's already there."

Turgeon said the excavation could take a year or two depending on what the project finds.



At this site, an archaeological dig will soon be scheduled. The dig will be a joint Turkish and American effort to find artifacts buried beneath the remains of what was once thought to be a monastery. (U.S. Army photo by Ken Distler)

88mm Krupp Field Piece

Symbol of friendship

Because of its more familiar uses, it might be difficult for someone to believe that a cannon is a symbol of friendship between Sinop and Diogenes Station.

At times, the 88mm Krupp Field Piece glistens under the sun, suffers the trauma of Sinop's gusty winds combined with bullet raindrops and, on occasion, a few flurries, but its mission of friendship never fades. After all, the artillery piece traveled a long and rocky road to get where it sits today, beside Diogenes Station Headquarters aimed at the Black Sea.

Built in 1886, the field piece first saw action during World War I. After the war, the Krupp was decommissioned. In 1922-23, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk cut the Krupp's retirement short and used it to help bring independence to Turkey. It was part of a horse-drawn artillery division. After the Revolution, the Krupp field piece's fighting days were over, but not its usefulness.

Almost 42 years later, permanent buildings and facilities were being erected to replace the temporary ones at Field Station Sinop during May of 1964.

A transformation was taking place. The once temporary-looking Diogenes Station was beginning to resemble a permanent Army post.

While the post was being renovated, two American officers stationed at Diogenes Station began a search for a monument, or more specifically, a cannon. Both of them found one of the old cannons in the city garden near the main pier. Instantly, they began negotiations with Turkish officials in Sinop, but apparently the officials did not understand the request. For several weeks nothing was done about the request, but through

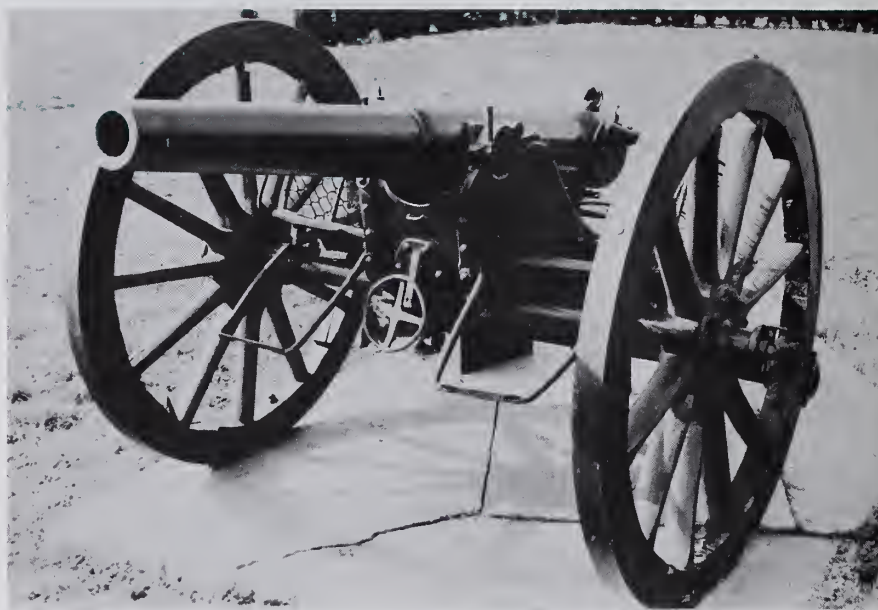
word of mouth a local fisherman and friend of one of the American officers heard about the request. Habesh Sukru, that friend, asked the officer why he wanted the cannon. The officer replied that he only wanted to borrow a cannon to use as a monument.

With that statement Sukru led him to a broken, crumbling shed behind City Hall. Inside, under a pile of scrap lumber rested the 88mm Krupp Field Piece covered with cobwebs and weeds.

Now that the monument was found, negotiations began for the artillery piece. The command asked the governor of Sinop province for the Krupp, but the cannon belonged to the Gendarmerie commander. The Gendarmerie commander in turn referred the command to the mayor of Sinop. After several months of paperwork, Sinop's mayor told the Field Station that they could have the cannon. The mayor also warned that the cannon supported the crumbling shed and there might be some difficulties getting it out.

Getting the cannon out from the shed was just the start of an effort to enhance its cosmetic appearance. Since the cannon had been sitting in the shed without any protection, a build-up of rust covered its body.

The weapon did stand as a testimony to the armsmaking ability to the Krupp Dynasty. The breach-action of the piece, manufactured in 1886 and idle since 1923, still works with the precision of a watch. After Turkish and American volunteers restored the appearance



88mmKrupp Field Piece

of the Cannon, it was placed on a concrete pad beside Diogenes Station Headquarters in November of 1964. Later, a plaque was placed beside the cannon that reads, "Presented as a token of friendship from the city of Sinop to the Turkish American Radar

Station."

Even today, the cannon stands as a signature of friendship between two cultures. Although the cannon doesn't fire anymore, it ignites a different kind of fire—friendship between Sinop's people and Diogenes Station.

For food and fun

By Dan Bellem

The Hilltop Community Club is open to all assigned or attached military and civilian personnel at Diogenes Station. It is a non-membership club open to all ranks for their dining and recreational relaxation.

The Hilltop Community Club is undergoing changes due to

its renovation plan. A restaurant facility serves noon meals, provides an evening menu, and is capable of serving as a special occasion facility. It is currently located in the Upper DOOM (Diogenes Officers Open Mess). For relaxation and enjoyment, a juke box is available with favor-

ite American tunes. For those who enjoy video games, the challenge is awaiting you at the club.

The restaurant facility offers anything from snack bar cuisine to full course dinners for your dining pleasure. Our goal is to provide low-cost, high-quality relaxation.

The newly renovated Hilltop Community Club, when completely finished, will offer everything from a snack bar with a variety of sandwiches, pizzas and other short-order hot foods to full course dinners. The club

comes complete with a large dance floor, and a small stage is available for live entertainment. Just behind the stage, a disc jockey booth is equipped with sound equipment for those with special talent to offer Diogenes Station. This facility becomes the social gathering point for USO and DoD shows, and command performances such as dinings-in, Christmas and New Year's parties and other specially designated events throughout the year.

The facility comes equipped with a well-stocked cocktail bar

with favorite drinks, beer, soft drinks, and a good variety of domestic and imported wines.

A special room has been set aside for the video game enthusiast with a variety of the latest machines to challenge hand and eye coordination.

The goal of the Hilltop Community Club is to provide a variety of entertainment to appeal to everyone's taste in music and relaxation. Quality entertainment at reasonable prices without a type-cast environment is the main objective of the Hilltop Club system.

Where is Sinop?

by Chaplain (Maj.) Carrol Thorne

"Where in the world is Sinop? Three hundred kilometers south of Yalta." You can read the legend for yourself on the blue T-shirts worn by American "Sinopians" living on the hill above the ancient town of Sinop here in Turkey.

The wearers of the T-shirts will tell you that Sinop is on top of Turkey in a glorious setting composed of the Black Sea and the sometimes snow-covered Dronaz Mountains. To add to the romance, let's remember that Sinop got its name from a long-dead princess named Sinope, but anyone can learn about that story at the museum

downtown any day of the week.

The ancient town of Sinop is still partially walled. Within the walls are countless shops and stores, a large marketplace open for business on Tuesdays and Saturdays, several mosques and bath houses, in use for hundreds of years. The town is tied together by its narrow, winding streets and alleys all slanting gently downward toward a fishing boat harbor. However, Sinop is only the starting point, the town is in striking distance of ancient world marvels. These are places to visit, photograph and pack carefully into your memory for those long nights

in later life when the grandchildren ask about your military travels.

Fully aware of traveling's educational value and the need, at times, to just get away from the "Hill," the Field Station Command tasked the chaplains with leading and conducting cultural/religious tours. In recent years special funds have been utilized to make "cut-rate" travel possible for servicemembers of all ranks. Although the chaplains plan the trips, they are not religious tours. Over the years hundreds of Army and Navy tourists have taken advantage of the program. They have trav-

eled to fabled places, both in Turkey and elsewhere.

The chaplains at Sinop are in a position to make an "offer you cannot refuse" when it comes to touring Israel or the seven ancient cities which hosted the early Christian communities or the fantastic city of Cappadocia with its underground living spaces and its history. How about a trip on the "White Boat?" The "White Boat" cruises to Sinop Harbor from Istanbul to pick up passengers headed along Turkey's north shore on the Black Sea to the city of Trabzon, site of a monastery perched on the side of a mountain. Anyone can make this trip with a four-day pass.

Let's go to Israel, the Holy Land, the land of the Bible, as it has been called for two thousand years and more. We will board a chartered bus at the Field Station for the ride from Sinop to Istanbul. The day after, we will board a flight for the two-hour trip to Tel Aviv, a beautiful port city in Israel with beaches and places to eat and shop. We will be met at the airport by a representative of Galilee Tours and away we'll go for eight days up and down the length and breadth of 'the Land.'

When traveling, we will pass along roads and streets and alleys likely used by Christ Himself two thousand years ago. Imagine entering the holy city of Jerusalem through a gate Christ passed through often! The countryside is alive with the sights and sounds of the three religious movements of the world: Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

Modern Israel has been a land of pain and unrest for many

years. We shall pause at the burned out wrecks of tracked vehicles and war machines left by the roadside as reminders of prices paid by other people.

A desert trip to Masada is on our agenda. Masada is the mountaintop fortress defended by Jewish zealots against Roman legions camped below. We will reach the summit by cablecar (unless you want to climb) and then walk about the crumbling granaries, baths and storehouses still standing after almost two thousand years. We will experience the same deathly quiet the Roman advance parties heard when they arrived at the top to find that the defenders had taken their own lives and the lives of their wives and families rather than surrender.

You'll need a bathing suit! The Dead Sea is swimmable throughout the year. Don't forget the Tel Aviv beaches in the warm months if your trip should take place during those times. We will stay in both Israeli and Palestinian hotels when traveling. There will be time to look and take pictures and perhaps pick up a bargain here and there if we think and talk fast. Very fast! Remember the best part of all this is that you pay only half of the cost of the trip! The chaplain's tour fund picks up the rest.

Twice a year we leave Sinop for a tour of the Seven Churches of Asia Minor. Try these names for size: Ephesus (Efes), Smyrna (Izmir), Pergamum (Bergama), Sardis (Sart), Thyatire (Akhisar), Philadelphia (Alasehir), Laodacea (Eskihisar). Those names, of course, are the ancient and the modern names of the "Seven Churches:" Seven im-

portant cities in which Christian communities thrived long ago. The names have changed but the history and the memories have not. Ephesus was an important city in the Roman province of Asia on the west coast of what is today Asiatic Turkey.

Before Christian times the city was dedicated to the pagan goddess Artemis, one of the goddesses of fertility. Westernized people are accustomed to calling Artemis by her more commonly known name, Diana. Each one of the cities we will visit is noted for its own history. The ruins are to be explored and photographed.

The Seven Churches' tour is a bus tour lasting eight days. If you are interested in local color, you will be immersed in it as we drive from city to city, creating our own travelogue. The food we will eat, the sights we will enjoy, the people along the way and the customs they follow are solidly Turkish.

All around you is history! Roman and Greek and Hittite and Mongol history. These are the descendants of people who came and stayed for a while and then left by still another route. Turkey is a land bridge to Europe from this part of the world. Turkey has always throbbed with the sounds and activities of merchants, soldiers, wanderers, poets and musicians, coming, going, trading and sometimes warring. The tall, short, dark and light, the city and country people, the styles and fashions of yesterday and today are all around you.

Where in the world is Sinop? Sinop is where it all begins. The tours of Sinop and surrounding

areas are an education and a joy.

Life will never be the same once you have walked in places with age and beauty and charm. The pictures you will take, the memories of the friends you will make as you travel in Turkey or beyond will be there long after the bus or the plane or ship brings you back home again. Once you have met and spoken

with people (even in gesture only) during their daily lives and have seen what they have built and created, you begin to understand what they have suffered and endured and preserved. Once you have seen the religions and cultures which have shaped them, you will never be the same . . . and you won't want to be.

Turkey adopted the Christian years) usually bear the date not only in Arabic, but also according to the Gregorian calendar.

The Kurds, an intensely proud Aryan race living in the eastern regions of Turkey have produced great numbers of interesting woven and hand-knotted carpets having thick heavy pile and rather rigid geometric designs. Although their work has a peculiar beauty, the Kurds produce carpets which are rather more rustic than other examples.

Yuruk, or as the name implies, "Mountain Nomad," is a collective identification for the countless, anonymous wandering tribes living throughout Turkey. The designs found in Yuruk handiwork are generally determined by the homeland of the tribe to which the weaver belonged. But here all allegiance to traditionalism comes to a screeching halt. By nature a fiercely independent sort, the Yuruk feels no pressing need to adhere to any particular pattern. Therefore, his designs are highly original and sparkle with color.

By far the most renowned of Turkish carpet designs is that of the prayer rug. Every prayer rug has as its most central element a *Mirah*, the prayer niche. The prayer rug is always unrolled in the direction of Mecca. Every Moslem always carries a prayer stone, which is placed at the top of the niche on the prayer rug. Should the worshiper leave his rug behind, the stone he carries provides a spot on which he may rest his head while bowing in prayer.

The Star of Solomon is an ex-

A touch of magic

Hand-knotted carpets are probably the most famous and certainly among the most valued of all Turkey's exports. A glance at any home furnishing magazine will attest to their astounding popularity, especially among American people.

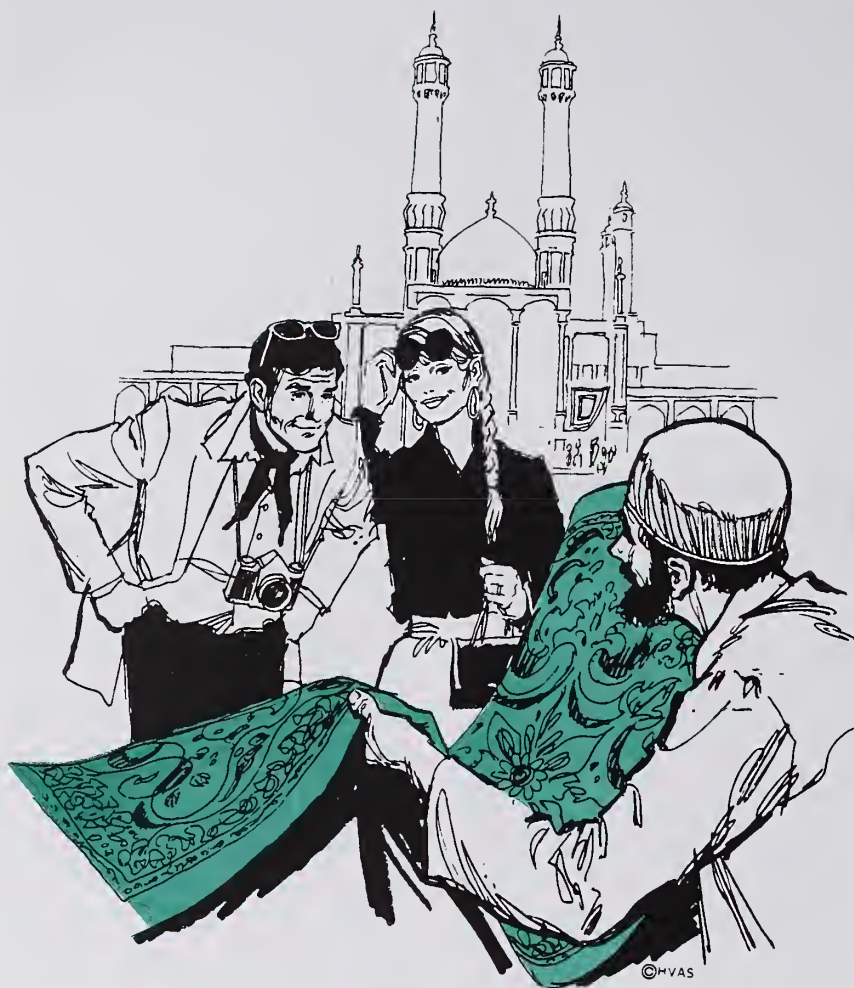
As colorful and unique as the civilizations they represent, Turkish carpets envelop a wealth of history that is centuries old, but rich with pride in accomplishment, especially in its art, reflected so perfectly in each of its carpets.

The story of Anatolia, the Land of the Sunrise, or Turkey as we know it, can be read and understood during a journey through the many carpet emporiums in Turkey. Not only do they tell the history of the country itself, but they also speak of Turkey's cultural and political heritage. The influence of the Greeks, Romans and the Crusaders who introduced western

culture to the area were joined with the Achaemenids, Seljuks and Ottomans and their rich designs. An investigation of Turkey's artistic revolution together with its cultural background make it extremely easy to understand why Turkey is one of the world's most important carpet producing countries.

A large number of woven or knotted carpets produced in Anatolia were the work of racial minorities who either lived in isolated colonies or have become integrated into Turkish village communities. Among these are the Armenians, Greeks, Kurds and Yuruks.

Possessing amazing talents of design and competence as weavers, the Armenians, together with the Greeks, pioneered in fashioning carpets for secular purposes. Each piece reflected a distinct aesthetic sense and innovative quality all its own. For instance, Armenian carpets made prior to 1925 (long before



tremely popular motif found not only in Turkish carpets but in every single imaginable work of craftsmanship in Turkey. Originally a Jewish symbol, the star is said to have been engraved on a ring Solomon wore and which he consulted like an oracle when making important decisions. Islam adopted the star and renamed it "the Star of Mohammed."

Yet another particularly beautiful design for rug craft is the tree of life in its original form, that is, without branches or leaves. Its symbolic meaning still

remains a mystery. However, many symbols such as this one are the expression of tribal philosophy while others are the aesthetic creation of a single artist.

Thus, Turkish carpets, perhaps more than any other artifact, signify a country's unique and colorful history. Its prayer rugs especially tell wonderful tales of ancient times. Each example is a history in and of itself. No assignment to Turkey is complete without a visit to yesterday on your own magic carpet.

A place to be creative

by Dan Canada

Our schools spend a vast amount of educational time on teaching critical thinking. Service personnel, while on duty, perform a considerable amount of time doing critical thinking. There is nothing wrong with this as long as we realize it and try to respond to the problem. The problem is a lack of recognition of the value of critical thinking.

The Morale, Welfare and Recreation people offer opportunities to balance vocational thinking with avocational creative thinking. In particular, the Craft Shop offers ample opportunities to be creative.

The three primary craft project facilities in Sinop are ceramics, wood and photography. There is over 2,900 square feet of working space. Staff supervision is by one American supervisor, one Turkish specialist and one of three other Turkish clerks. Usually, there are two or three members of the staff available to assist Craft Shop patrons. The Craft Shop is open daily from noon to 9 p.m., year round.

The most frequently used ceramics area has three large ta-

bles, with two kilns for firing. Over 300 molds serve those who enjoy the slip casting method. Whatever the method, service personnel seem to enjoy the transmutation of earth and water by fire into a hard, strong substance with qualities of remarkable beauty and endurance. Ceramics is inexpensive, requires a minimum of tools and is a forgiving medium until completed.

The wood shop area has most of the major power table tools found in a typical wood shop—band, table and radial arm saws, and other woodworking equipment. Wood shipping crates are recycled so there is usually a good supply of usable wood available for art or craft objects.

However, most items con-

structed in the Sinop shop are of a utilitarian nature because after all, this is a hardship post. If necessity is the mother of invention, then Mom treats us well at Diogenes Station.

In photography, the two darkrooms serve those who like to develop, print and enlarge black and white photos. Color capability is under development.

Beyond the big three, other creative outlets are in leather, candle, macrame and paper making. There is also a small power tool area.

Scholars have defined creativity in different ways. Dr. Margaret Mead said, "To the extent that a person makes, invents or thinks something that is new to him, he may be said to have performed a creative act."

For the Craft Shop this definition is appropriate. Every individual has the potential for creating new objects.

Developing your creativity can help your thinking process. Problems exist by the number in every aspect of life. Creative thinking can provide alternative solutions to every problem you have. According to Gerald Hierenberg, "Many remain unskilled by finding fault with their tools." Stop by the Craft Shop and get your creative tools sharpened.

Whether by wood, ceramics, photography, the Craft Shop is always there for Diogenes personnel to step into another world and become involved in creativity, relaxation, and the creative thinking processes.

Esek on the wing

by Michael Lustig

"Good morning! I'm Mr. George from Sinop and I've got some good news and some bad news. We'll get all of you to Sinop today but since we have 400 pounds of first class mail, we can't carry all of your bags. Take what you'll need for tonight and don't worry about uniforms; you can inprocess in civilian clothes. Hopefully, we'll get your baggage to 'the Hill' tomorrow. Thank you for flying Esek Intercontinental Airlines."

What a way to start a tour, you say. Some civilian tells me I

can't take my uniforms, talks about "the Hill" and mentions Esek something or other.

Almost everyone arriving in Istanbul enroute to Sinop has heard the same speech. The "civilian" is really one of the five military aviators assigned to the Aviation Section, United States Army Field Station Sinop.

"The Hill" is an appropriate pseudonym for the majestic rock outcropping from the Black Sea where Diogenes Station rests.

And finally, Esek Intercontinental Airline is the semi-official name for the aviation section, its two C-12A aircraft and the twenty people that support them.

It's truly an intercontinental operation since most flights are between Sinop, in Asia Minor, and Istanbul, the ancient European city of Constantinople. The name Esek goes back to the days of the Hittites and Roman legions. The actual term 'Esek'

means *donkey* in the context of a sturdy and load-bearing animal, an animal which carried the messages of Caesar Augustus to the Roman soldiers encamped on the Sinopian hillsides in 1 A.D. The donkey is still used to work the land surrounding modern Sinop.

Since Diogenes Station opened, the Aviation Section has carried on the traditions formed by the proud Esek.

From Thanksgiving of 1983 through Christmas of 1983, "Esek Airlines" carried over 450 people and 17 tons of cargo, mostly first class mail. Not too shabby for two airplanes, especially when each one can only hold seven passengers, and 500 pounds of cargo, including baggage. Even more of an accomplishment when considering most flights take two hours and Turkish flight regulations restrict the hours of operation.

The primary mission for the Aviation Section is emergency medical evacuation. The nearest American hospital is 400 miles and an hour and forty-five minutes away. The logistical support, both transporting personnel and cargo, is secondary. Yet, this is where Esek earns its niche on "the Hill."

Most destinations in Turkey are just a few hours away by C-12 aircraft or eight to 14 hours by Turkish bus, if the roads are passable.

Additionally, when an aircraft flies to Istanbul, at least three times weekly, first class mail is the number one priority. All first class mail (with the exception of some registered mail) goes and comes via Esek. When an aircraft circles "the Hill", as a salute to those departing or

welcome for those arriving, the Diogenes Station residents know to migrate towards the post office at 4 p.m. When it comes to letters from home, Esek Airlines is probably better labeled as a morale support activity.

The Aviation Section also operates Sinop Army Airfield. This is, without a doubt, a unique operation. United States Army Communications Command, Turkey provides and maintains radios and navigational aids; the Army Corps of Engineers is constantly constructing additions to the airfield; the Turkish Army provides airfield security and INSCOM soldiers provide airfield base operations services.

The airfield is famous in the

Middle East for its "follow me" dogs. Most airfields have a vehicle with a "follow me" sign which guides transient aircraft to the parking ramp. Not at Sinop! If an aircraft has food on board, it is met on the taxiway by the two dogs who lead the aircraft to transient parking. They have never led an aircraft astray nor have they ever failed to get a portion of the aircrews' box lunches!

The airfield has hosted hundreds of C-130 cargo aircraft, the President and the Prime Minister of Turkey, the United States Ambassador, a number of generals and one Russian airliner. That's right. Although the Russian airline does not have scheduled service from Yalta to Sinop yet, one of their



These two dogs meet the incoming plane on the taxiway and lead the aircraft to the transient parking areas. The dogs have never led an aircraft astray nor have they ever failed to get a portion of the box lunches that the crew carries.

aircraft did spend a day in Sinop. The aircraft, a hijacking victim, was even worked on by maintenance personnel prior to its departure.

A bottle of Russian Vodka, a gift from the airline crew, hangs proudly in Airfield Operations as a reminder that *detente* takes on many faces.

Most residents of "the Hill" look upon the Esek flight crews with a little envy. We're always going somewhere, "getting off the Hill!" Most of them don't realize that the inside of one foreign air terminal and the stubborn face of the airport security police are the same wherever the flight crew lands.

Refuel the aircraft, check the weather, file a flight plan, check on someone's lost baggage, sign for the mail (better count it first), hustle a meal, and then



An Esek Airline C-12 plane stands waiting for its next assignment. The aircraft flies between Sinop and Istanbul.

comes the fun—the dozen shopping lists people have given you. Everything imaginable appears on the lists. Some people want German candy for a secretary, Christmas bells for a unit party, floppy disks for a computer and even a microwave oven!

Through all of the pounds

and passengers, sometimes the pilots and flight crew feel like "the grinch who stole Christmas" when they tell people to leave their luggage behind. Other times, they feel like Santa, the mailman, and the first step back to the people they love.

Fun day at Sinop

by Sp4 Greg Markley

It was a splendid, sunny Saturday, October 8, as U.S. Army Field Station Sinop celebrated more than 28 years of service.

Since the small unit known as Turkey/U.S. Logistic Group (TUSLOG) Detachment 4 got down to business in June, 1955, this tiny peninsula on the Black Sea coast has played an important role in America's defense efforts.

Overseen by the Army Security Agency and other units at various times, the Field Station

is now as much a part of the lifeblood of INSCOM as the conference rooms at Arlington Hall Station, Va. The Intelligence and Security Command celebrated its anniversary in October, and soldiers here honored both their duty station and INSCOM with a string of festivities.

The celebration at Diogenes Station began in mid-morning with a 10 KM Run from the Sinop Army Airfield to the Officers' Club. The demanding

ascent was accomplished by 44 runners.

In the afternoon, there was a volleyball tournament pitting USACC-Turkey and the U.S. Naval Field Station teams in the finals. Navy won game one, and USACC won game two. In the tie-breaker, Navy rallied from a major deficit but was edged 16-14.

Later, there was a "Wacky Decathlon," featuring a three-legged race, egg toss, and potato sack race. In the evening, there was a basketball tournament and a rock/disco.

In keeping with the concept of "power down," the entire range of festivities was arranged for and supervised by the junior NCOs of the command. They organized, controlled and participated in the day-long activities. Thanks to

their leadership, the entire Diogenes Station—Army and Navy—had an excellent time.

Field Station Sinop was a charter member of INSCOM and remains one of the most significant commands in the organization.

For what is now known as Diogenes Station, it all began when the 9488th Technical Service Unit, Signal Service team, deployed here in the spring of 1951. Based at the Signal Corps Electronic Warfare Center, Fort Monmouth, N.J., the local element had three outposts: one at Ankara, one at Samsun, and the headquarters here.

With its expansion of mission personnel and the construction

program in the late 1950s, the unit's next milestone was a change in status from a company to a field station. The 276th ASA Company was redesignated as the 5th Army Security Agency Field Station Sinop on Sept. 15, 1961.

On May 1, 1977, the Field Station was redesignated as the U.S. Army Field Station Sinop, or USAFS Sinop. After Jan. 1, 1977, the station was incorporated into the Intelligence and Security Command, the successor to the old ASA.

In April 1983, Headquarters and Operations Company was divided into two provisional companies: Headquarters and Company A. On November 15, they

became official companies.

Diogenes Station's history, as seen, is characterized by durability and progress. As other units in Turkey and elsewhere have folded due to an obsolete mission, the work carried out here continues to be crucial to America's defense.

As troops so heartily celebrated INSCOM and their own station, they were not just "partying down" for free food and soft drinks. They were declaring their pride in their station, and saluting all those who have helped make U.S. Army Field Station Sinop, by its various names, truly one of the best there is for INSCOM, and for America.

Bottom left: At Organization Day activities, Jack Tank, H. W. Walters and Steven Davidson cross the finish line in the 10 KM Run. Forty-four runners finished the demanding run up the hill that leads into the Sinop base. (U.S. Army photo by SFC Ken Distler)



Bottom right: John Leasher and Carlos Collazzo of USACC-Turkey compete in the Diogenes Station three-legged race at Organization Day activities. The "Wacky Decathlon" included the three-legged race, an egg toss, and a potato sack race. (U.S. Army photo by SFC Ken Distler)



Looking back through time

This article was written by Chaplain (Capt.) Jay Romans who was assigned to Diogenes Station in 1981. The article first appeared in the October 1981 INSCOM Journal.

From a Chaplain's point of view, this is where it's at. From a historian's point of view, this is where it was. There are probably few of us who knew much about Turkey prior to arriving here and while this is understandable, it's a shame to remain uninformed once you are here. For instance, did you know that:

- Hannibal committed suicide just outside Istanbul in 182 B.C., or that three of the Seven Wonders of the World are found along the coast of Turkey (The Temple of Diana, The Colossus of Rhodes and The Tomb of King Massolus, from which we get our word Mausoleum)?

- St. Nickolas, our present day Santa Claus, was a 4th Century Bishop of Myra, famed for his generous gifts?

- Anthony met Cleopatra in Tarsus in 41 B.C. for the first time and man's earliest known metal tools, more than 9,000 years old were found in Cayonu?

- Caesar defeated Pharnaces, King of Phonus at Zile, in 47 B.C. and coined his famous

phrase: 'Veni, Vidi, Vici,' "I came, I saw, I conquered"?

- The earliest known coins ever found were uncovered in Sardis, dating back to the 7th Century, B.C.?

- Alexander the Great destroyed the Persian Army at Granus and pirates held Caesar captive for 38 days at Farmakonis?

Much more happened in old Asia Minor, which is now modern day Turkey. Biblical History also abounds. Let me share some with you.

- Paul, the Apostle, was born in Tarsus, only about 25 miles from Incirlik Air Base.

- The Disciples were called Christians for the first time in Antioch, modern day Antakya, and Ankara was the capital of the province of Galatia, to which Paul wrote the Galatian Epistle. Paul was left for dead after being stoned at Lystra, about 120 miles south of Ankara.

- Abraham lived in Harran in southern Turkey (Genesis 11:31) and the resting place of

the Ark is mentioned in Genesis 8:4 as being Mt. Ararat in eastern Turkey.

- Paul and Barnabas sailed from Antalya on their first missionary trip.

- The last book of the Bible, the Book of the Revelation, was written by John when he was in exile on the Isle of Patmos, just off the Western Coast of Turkey. (Rev 1:9)—

- The seven Cities talked about in Revelations 1:11 are all in Western Turkey and there is much, much more.

The Post Chapel, to allow soldiers to take advantage of what Turkey has to offer, plans and subsidizes trips to places of both historical and religious significance as a part of our ministry to the personnel stationed in northern Turkey. It's our desire to help each person take advantage of this fantastic country, where it is and where it was.

While Diogenes Station is a remote tour, it's also one that will put you in the proximity of much of the ancient world.

Market day in Sinop

by Dawn Yannucci

The first time an American attends "Market Day" in downtown Sinop, he learns the true meaning of cultural shock. So many new sights, sounds and colors it can seem overwhelming.

Walking through the streets of the market, a shopper can purchase almost any item imaginable. Fresh eggs and produce, clothing and household items are displayed. Merchants call from their stalls, trying to attract attention and take some of the customers away from their competition.

Bargaining is acceptable, and

expected. In fact, without bargaining, those who sell their produce might feel cheated of a good time. Besides, a few words, sincerely spoken can save money to be spent elsewhere; possibly on some of the large, juicy oranges that are grown in the area.

Just strolling through the market is an experience that's not easily forgotten. Women in traditional Turkish dress, buying and selling live chickens for that evening's meal; children chasing a stray dog; a handicapped person asking for a few lira to buy bread; young men bragging about their talents as tradesmen; these are the sights that leave a lasting impression.



A salesman fills a shopper's basket with eggs.

Below, left: Vendors display their fruit (lemons) for customers while, at right, fish salesmen weigh their catch before putting it up for sale. (All photos this page, U.S. Army by Vernon Bailey)





A Turkish shopkeeper strikes a pose while waiting for a customer. (U.S. Army photo by Vernon Bailey)



Fresh fruits and vegetables, arranged in a circle, make a colorful display. "Market day" is a sensory bombardment. The smell of the fruit, the color of the produce, and the different sounds of the Turkish and American dialects combine to make an interesting day in downtown Sinop. (U.S. Army photo by Vernon Bailey)



Top photo: Each Tuesday and Saturday morning, farmers and merchants ready their produce for sale.

Bottom: Sinop residents stroll and look at the fruits and vegetables before deciding on what to buy. *(Both photos, U.S. Army by Vernon Bailey)*



family album

CO

OMBUDSMAN

FAMILY MEMBER

RESOURCES

INSCOM Family Ombudsman training

INSCOM cares for the entire military family. It has been determined that if a servicemember is not receiving good vibes from his family about his role as a soldier, he will depart from the military system in an attempt to seek a lifestyle that his family finds more acceptable.

The privileges and benefits of any system make it better than other organizations. It is important to insure personnel that programs emphasizing "caring" are initiated in the military.

One such program being tested at INSCOM locations is the Ombudsman Program. This program, modified for Army use, is based on the Navy's system of having an individual (dependent of active duty) act on an informal-formal link between the CO and unit family member.

by Maj. Nancy Zizunas

An Ombudsman is trained to use a referral system and react to problems brought to their attention.

Thus far, we have trained personnel at FS Augsburg, CONUS MIGP, VHFS, 470th MIGP, and 500th MIGP.

Programs vary according to the needs of the commander. Each program is unique in its own right and is designed to serve the needs of the various commands and communities. The largest program is at FS Augsburg, the first group to receive training. Fifteen spouses participated in a four-day workshop presented by Mrs. Howe of the Military Family Resource Center. She helped develop the Navy's program, and has designed this

program to complement the Army way of doing things:

Training consists of—
History/overview
Role of the Ombudsman
Panel to meet community representatives
Resource Info Data
CO/ISG/SGM Panel
Newsletter Organization
Crisis Intervention
Commo Skills
Effective Listening
Referral Plan

This program can be adapted to any unit or community.

It is anticipated that a "train the trainer" session will be held in the D.C. area in the June/July 84 timeframe. This will be an outstanding way for all units to get personnel trained to continue caring for the entire INSCOM family.

For your information

APRT testing changes for profiled soldiers

by Maj. Nancy Zizunas

DA has released a message giving alternate fitness standards for those soldiers having a profile. If one's profile prohibits running, new options include swimming, cycling and walking, for those under 40. This interim change became effective Jan. 1, 1984. To successfully get credit on the go/no-go system, activities must be completed by the following time limits:

Swimming
(800 yards) 17:00 min.

Cycling
(6 miles) 23:00 min.

Walking
(2½ miles) 36:00 min.

Soldiers with limiting physical or medical conditions that prohibit running will be given an opportunity to participate in alternate fitness testing only if they have a valid physical profile specifically limiting running.

Alternate tests cannot be substituted for the APRT, for school, or for award qualifications such as Airborne, Ranger, or EIB. It can be used to qualify for professional development courses.

Other limitations spell out specifically that stationary bikes (Ergometers) may not be used. Any other two-wheeled bicycle

is authorized. When designating areas for walking or cycling, a flat surface should be selected. The same standards apply for both male and female. If adequate alternate facilities or equipment are not available, soldiers will be unable to take the alternate test.

Some examples to help clarify the new changes are:

A. A 34-year old soldier with upper body injuries has been cleared for pushups and a 2½ mile walk, but no situps. The soldier walks 2½ miles in less than 36 minutes and does enough pushups to score 60; he passes the two events he is allowed to participate in, and receives a "Go" on the test.

B. A 34-year old soldier has a leg injury, but is cleared for the 800 yard swim and pushups. The soldier swims 800 yards in less than 17 minutes, but only does 2 pushups. He receives a no-go because of failing pushup standards.

Be sure to check on facilities available and being cleared for specific events of the PT test, so you are prepared to pass.

Fitness is a necessary requirement for the soldier today and in the future.

Voting, a right and responsibility

by Maj. Nancy Zizunas

It is the inherent right and responsibility of every individual living in a free society to cast their vote for the candidates whom they feel are the most qualified to perform the duties.

The 1984 elections take on a special significance as Americans will elect a president to lead the nation for the next four years.

Prior to the general election in November, many citizens will have the opportunity to cast their ballots in presidential primaries, or will make known their choice of candidates for various local, state, and federal offices.

Being in the military sometimes offers another challenge, in that an individual is not physically located where they are registered to vote. This means registering by mail to vote and then sending in the absentee ballot. Each state's procedures are different, so, to insure that you are properly registered and will be able to vote, it is important to check your state requirements in the 84-85 Voting Association Guide. Your local voting officer will have a copy of the Voting Association Guide and be able to assist you with acquiring SF-76 forms. These are the postage-free forms you use for registration and requesting an absentee ballot.

When people vote, people listen.

Reclassification may be the right move

"Why's the promotion point cutoff so high? I'll never get promoted."

Sound familiar? Have you said it yourself? All soldiers, NCO's and commanders included, should know how the promotion system works. There's a reason for MOS cutoff scores getting higher or lower and there's also a way soldiers can help themselves get faster promotions, according to Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN) Promotions Branch Personnel.

The total number of promotions for each grade, regardless of MOS, is decided by comparing the number of personnel authorized in that grade against the number allowed by the amount of money in the Army budget. The personnel authorized includes losses, soldiers promoted in and out of the grade, and reductions. In addition, new equipment or training developments drive the needs for certain MOS's up and down.

"It's a chain reaction," explains SFC Ricardo Cruz, MILPERCEN's personnel management supervisor for E5 and E6 promotions. "When E6's aren't getting promoted to E7, for instance, vacancies aren't made for E5's to be promoted into the E6 grade."

Understrength MOS's have lower promotion point cutoffs.

Soldiers are needed in these MOS's and this is where helping yourself comes in.

"If you see that your MOS cutoff score is staying high month after month, you probably need to think about reclassifying," says Cruz.

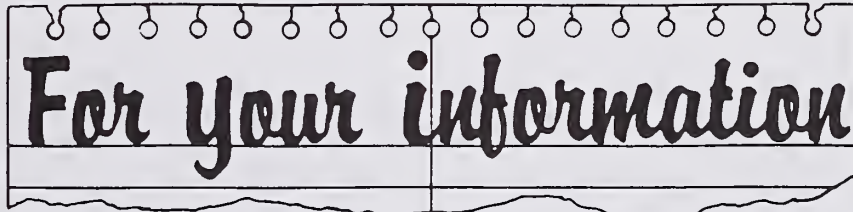
DA Circular 611-83 will tell you which MOS's are under-

strength and which offer selective reenlistment bonuses (SRB's). Unit reenlistment NCO's can also give you information about reclassifying, or changing, to a different MOS. They can tell you about the SRB's which change on a monthly basis.

"Some soldiers might feel that the Enlisted Promotion Branch at MILPERCEN decides which soldiers to promote and which ones not to promote. Nothing could be further from the truth," says Cruz. "We're for the soldiers. We want to see them get ahead and that's why reclassification might be the answer for those individuals who want faster promotions."

Find out about reclassification and all the benefits and drawbacks. Do what's right for you.

Call your local military personnel office for more information about the promotion system.



Bad check cost going up

Passing bad checks, that un-American institution which causes so many headaches to merchants and their more reliable customers, costs the offenders more at all stateside commissaries.

The service charge for recovering money tied up by bad checks, say officials at the U.S. Army Troop Support Agency,

increased by five dollars to 15 dollars. Officials say that hike, the first since July 1, 1980, results from increased costs to handle and process worthless checks.

The new charge places the Army Commissary System on the same rate as the Army and Air Force Exchange Service and the Army Club Management System.

Bad debts and the Privacy Act

By Col. Claude W. Johnson

If you are in default on a loan or other indebtedness to the Army (e.g., Army Emergency Relief Loan, dishonored checks, PX or Club account delinquencies, etc.), you could face the following:

- A percentage of your pay could be withheld until your debt is paid in full.
- Your name and debt information could be reported to national and regional credit bureaus.
- A private collection agency could come after you to collect, when the Army has exhausted its internal collection efforts.
- The Government could sue you to recover what is owed.

Under the Debt Collection Act of 1982, the above actions may be taken. The intent of the Act is "To increase the efficiency of Government-wide efforts to col-

lect debts owed the United States and to provide additional procedures for the collection of (such) debts." Among these procedures are those which authorize agencies to disclose the names, debt information and the addresses of individuals from agency systems of records. These disclosures are intended to let government agencies take advantage of debt collection techniques and services commonly used by the private sectors.

To this end, the Debt Collection Act contains provisions which directly affect the primary statute controlling disclosures and use of information about individuals, the Privacy Act of 1974. Among these, the Act:

- Amends the Privacy Act to provide a new general disclosure authority which lets agencies disclose personal informa-

tion to consumer reporting agencies.

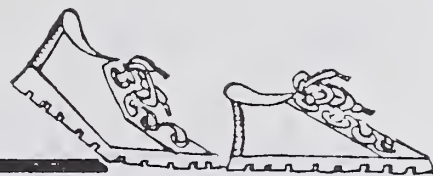
- Creates a statutory authority to satisfy Privacy Act conditions for "routine use" disclosures. The Privacy Act requires that such disclosures be compatible with the purpose for which the information was originally collected. The routine use disclosures authorized by the Debt Collection Act include disclosures of taxpayer mailing addresses in certain instances, as well as disclosures of debtor information to affect administrative or salary withholding and deductions.

Before these disclosures are made and other actions taken, the Debt Collection Act requires certain due process steps be taken, and places limits and safeguards on the disclosure and use of indebtedness information. For example, you would be notified in advance at your latest known address—provided by the IRS—and given one more chance to work out a repayment schedule.

The Army has amended applicable records systems notices and published these in the Federal Register as part of its implementation of Debt Collection Act requirements. Some of these systems notices are:

- Dishonored Check Files.
- AAFES Customer Service Files.
- Non-Appropriated Fund Accounts Receivable System.
- Out-of-Service Accounts Receivable Files.

This is the first of a series of articles concerning various information laws and their effects on you. The next issue will deal with the Government's access to financial information under the Right to Financial Privacy Act.)



Kunia captures Lanai title

by SSgt. Vicki Ohmacht

Talk to some of the team members of the U.S. Army Field Station Kunia "Jazz" Basketball Team and you'll find one word running through their conversation. "Pride. It all boils down to pride. Kunia's pride," team member Roy Phillips states. "We have the winning tradition."

The basketball team continued its winning ways recently, leading the Lanai Division of the Schofield Barracks Intramural Basketball League with a 9 and 1 record. They tied with a local signal team for first place, and although Kunia had beaten the signal players during the season, tournament officials decided a playoff game was necessary. Kunia won the game, 45-39, and the undisputed claim to the division title.

"The guys are used to winning all the time, and they rose to the occasion," Coach Ernest Thomas said. "Having to play the signal team again proved a point, and we felt better that we had beaten them again."

Thomas has coached the team to two other titles. They took first place in the Wheeler Air Force Base league, and captured another blue ribbon in the Oahu Military Memorial Day Tournament in 1983.

"Each time it's more of a learning experience for me with the quality of players we have," he said. "The players really work together as a team and help each other out."

The secret to Kunia's success

is basketball basics, according to one player.

"We have the fast break. Getting the ball down the floor as quickly as possible to our basket," Delbert Means said. "We also have the ability to hit the short jumpshots, and we have the rebounding in Wilfred Buggage and John Gaskins."

Confidence was also a factor, according to Means. "We had the spirit of wanting to win," he said. "Other teams would come into the game with more height, more depth on the bench, and the

gymcrowd behind them. Our team came in with an overall percentage of confidence. We came in wanting to win, and we did," he added.

Rebounder Buggage credits the team's record to the fast pace set by Kunia each game. "We made it more of a running game," he said. "When we would slow the ball down, we didn't maintain the same momentum."

This fast pace also meant "a lot of physical contact" under the basket, Buggage added. "there's a lot of running back and forth and continuous jumping up and down. You have to push against



Reggie Cook, of the HHC, Field Station Kunia basketball team, attempts to block the pass of Victor Trice of the 125th Signal team in a recent division championship game. Kunia won the game and the division title.



everybody else to get position, and you have to stay flat footed," he explained.

Why Kunia "Jazz"?

"Because things just sort of blend together out on the court," Thomas said. "It's also an underdog's name, like the Utah Jazz pro-basketball team. A lot of people never heard of the field station in this area, and we were considered the underdogs.

Company teams will represent the field station next year, and Thomas will coach the Alpha players. Since the composite team will no longer play together, a special three-year Most Valuable Player award is scheduled to be presented to Mark MacDonald. The team players voted Reggie Cook a season MVP title.

"I think the breakdown into company teams will have some effect," Phillips added. "Not all

three teams will make the playoffs, but all the teams will be contenders. And one of us will be in the championship."

The Kunia Jazz Basketball Team was comprised of Mark MacDonald, Reggie Cook, Charles Browning, John Gaskins, Wilfred Buggage, Robert Thomas, Jimmy Pinkston, Roy Phillips, Clay Johnson, Delbert Means, Ron Bethea, Gary Scales and Rick Wiggins.

Kunia places second

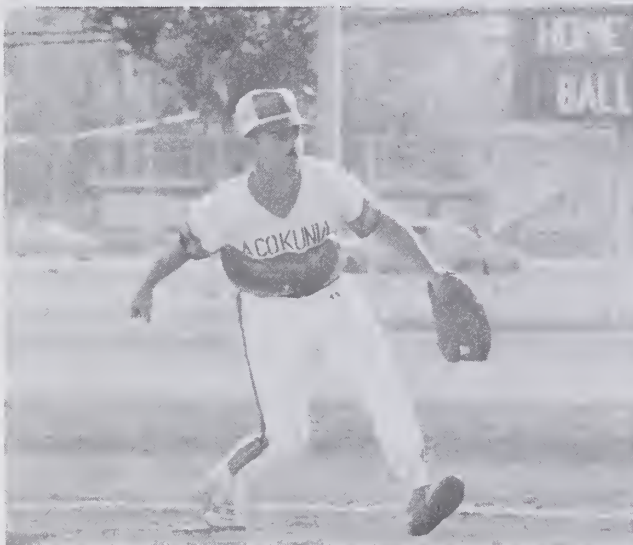
by SSgt Vicki Ohmacht

An Alpha Company, U.S. Army Field Station Kunia Softball Team, surprised practically everybody in the Hawaii military athletic community when they came in

second place in a holiday tournament.

That is, they surprised everyone but themselves.

They knew they were pitted against 74 other teams, including two heavily favored field station teams. Nobody had to remind them they had only one



Top: Pitcher George Baxter of the U.S. Army Field Station Kunia softball team delivers the ball in the recent tournament. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Pam Taylor)

Right: Rick Slone of the U.S. Army Field Station Kunia softball team demonstrates the determination of the Alpha Company players. The Kunians came in second place in the tournament against 74 other teams. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Pam Taylor)





Robert Flyte of U.S. Army Field Station Kunia's softball team slides into third base. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Pam Taylor)

week to organize, practice and prepare for the three-week tourney. And who could ignore the fact they were still working the night shift, and had been doing so for weeks?

"The desire to win and the support we got from the fans is what brought us through," Bobby Lawrence, team coach, said. "And the fact that we were the under-dogs from Kunia."

A change in tournament rules found three teams from the field station entered in the tournament. An all-star team had previously represented Kunia, and had nabbed one second place and two championships in the three years Kunia had competed.

Headquarters and Bravo Company were eliminated in the first round of play, leaving Alpha company to "uphold the Kunia tradition," according to Lawrence. "We played serious ball, and I think we surprised everybody," he added.

After one week of practice, the company was pitted against 74 teams from the military community, including companies from the

25th Infantry Division at Schofield Barracks, the U.S. Army Support Command at Fort Shafter, and a team from Tripler Army Medical Center.

The Kunians had to win three consecutive games to qualify for the double-elimination play. After four wins, the team lost and entered the losers' bracket. Playing "back-to-back games with about 15 minutes between them," according to Lawrence, the team stayed alive until the championship game, where they bowed to the Tripler team.

The company played a total of ten games during the tournament. Coordination with platoon sergeants and the team members' dedication kept them in attendance, Lawrence added.

"A lot of the guys would take a meal break to go play ball," he said. "We found we were heading out to play a game after working all night."

Support from the field station fans also brought them through the tourney, according to third baseman Harvey Strickland. "We

had great support from the field station," Strickland commented. "We also had the desire to do a lot better than people expected."

Underdog status kept the pressure off the team, added Strickland. "There was pressure the first three games, because we had to win them. After that, everybody just expected us to lose," he said.

"It took a lot out of us. We would practice every day, and we were working mid-shift on top of that," James Frisbie, reserve right fielder said. "The two best teams played for the championship, and the best team that day won," Frisbie said. "They had better be ready next year," he added.

The Alpha company team was comprised of Harvey L. Strickland, Rick Slone, James Stewart, Robert Flyte, Doug Smith, Gary Foster, Ralph English, Timothy Huegel, George Baxter, Kevin Barker, Michael Carroll, James Frisbie, Joel Jackson, John Rock, Landis Mitchner, Michael Watson, and Bobby R. Lawrence.

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